Amendment to the Claims:

1-28. (Canceled)

29. (New) A method of preparing a transplant acceptance-inducing cell of monocytic origin, said method comprising:

a) isolating a population of cells from blood, wherein said population comprises a monocyte cell;

b) culturing said population of cells in a suitable culture medium containing M-CSF;

c) cultivating said population of cells simultaneously with or subsequent to step b) in a suitable culture medium containing γ-IFN; and

d) obtaining a transplant acceptance-inducing cell formed after cultivating with γ-IFN.

30. (New) The method of preparing a transplant acceptance-inducing cell of monocytic origin according to claim 29 further comprising:

e) separating said transplant acceptance-inducing cell from the culture medium.

31. (New) The method of preparing a transplant acceptance-inducing cell of monocytic origin according to claim 29, wherein said monocyte cell is of human origin.

32. (New) The method of preparing a transplant acceptance-inducing cell of monocytic origin according to claim 29, wherein lymphocyte cells comprise at least 10% of the total said population of cells isolated in step a).

33. (New) The method of preparing a transplant acceptance-inducing cell of monocytic origin according to claim 29, wherein after cultivating said population of cells with γ-IFN, said method further comprises:

e) binding said transplant acceptance-inducing cell to a monoclonal antibody generated by hybridoma cell line, GM-7, deposited under DSM Accession No. ACC2542.

34. (New) The method of preparing a transplant acceptance-inducing cell of monocytic origin according to claim 29, wherein after cultivating said population of cells with γ-IFN, said method further comprises:

e) selecting a transplant acceptance-inducing cell capable of co-expressing antigens CD3 and CD14 on the cell surface of said transplant acceptance-inducing cells.

35. (New) The method of preparing a transplant acceptance-inducing cell of monocytic origin according to claim 33, further comprising:

f) selecting a transplant acceptance-inducing cell capable of co-expressing antigens CD3 and CD14 on the cell surface of said transplant acceptance-inducing cells.

36. (New) The method of preparing a transplant acceptance-inducing cell of monocytic origin according to claim 29, wherein said suitable culture medium containing M-CSF contains said M-CSF at a concentration of 1 to 20 μg/L.

37. (New) The method of preparing a transplant acceptance-inducing cell of monocytic origin according to claim 29, wherein said cultivating of said population of cells in said suitable culture medium containing γ-IFN is initiated 3 to 6 days after the initiation of step b) and said cultivation occurs for 24 to 72 hours.

38. (New) The method of preparing a transplant acceptance-inducing cell of monocytic origin according to claim 37, wherein said suitable culture medium containing γ-IFN contains γ-IFN at a concentration of 0.1 to 20 ng/ml.

39. (New) The method of preparing a transplant acceptance-inducing cell of monocytic origin according to claim 29, wherein the total span of time for steps b) and c) is 4 to 8 days.

40. (New) The method of preparing a transplant acceptance-inducing cell of monocytic origin according to claim 29, further comprising:

e) suspending said transplant acceptance-inducing cell in a solution selected from the group consisting of a suitable cell culture medium solution, a phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution, and a sodium chloride solution.

41. (New) The method of preparing a transplant acceptance-inducing cell of monocytic origin according to claim 35, further comprising:

g) suspending said transplant acceptance-inducing cell in a solution selected from the group

consisting of a suitable cell culture medium solution, a phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution, and a sodium chloride solution.

42. (New) The method of preparing a transplant acceptance-inducing cell of monocytic origin according to claim 29, further comprising:
e) suspending said transplant acceptance-inducing cells in a freezing medium and subsequently deep-freezing said transplant acceptance-inducing cells.

43. (New) The method of preparing transplant acceptance-inducing cells of monocytic origin according to claim 42, wherein said freezing medium is fetal calf serum (FCS) or human AB serum and dimethylsulphoxide (DMSO).

44. (New) A transplant acceptance-inducing cell of monocytic origin obtained according to the method of claim 29, wherein said transplant acceptance-inducing cell is capable of co-expressing both antigens CD3 and CD14 on the cell surface of said transplant acceptance-inducing cell.

45. (New) The transplant acceptance-inducing cell of monocytic origin according to claim 44, wherein said transplant acceptance-inducing cell is of human origin.

46. (New) A cell preparation comprising a transplant acceptance-inducing cell according to claim 45 in a suitable culture medium.

47. (New) A cell preparation comprising a transplant acceptance-inducing cell according to claim 44 in a suitable culture medium.

48. (New) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a transplant acceptance-inducing cell of monocytic origin and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

49. (New) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a transplant acceptance-inducing cell according to claim 44 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

50. (New) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a cell preparation according to claim 47 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

51. (New) A method for the suppression of transplant rejection reactions in a subject in need thereof comprising administering a transplant acceptance-inducing cell according to claim 44 to a subject in need thereof.

52. (New) A method for the suppression of transplant rejection reactions in a subject in need thereof comprising administering a cell preparation according to claim 47 to a subject in need thereof.

53. (New) A method for generating, propagating, or generating and propagating a regulatory T-lymphocyte *in vitro* comprising providing a transplant acceptance-inducing cell according to claim 44 to an *in vitro* system.

54. (New) A method for generating, propagating, or generating and propagating a regulatory T-lymphocyte *in vitro* comprising providing a transplant acceptance-inducing cell according to claim 45 to an *in vitro* system.

55. (New) A method for generating, propagating, or generating and propagating a regulatory T-lymphocyte *in vitro* comprising providing a cell preparation according to claim 47 to an *in vitro* system.

56. (New) A method for generating, propagating, or generating and propagating a regulatory T-lymphocyte *in vitro* according to claim 53, wherein said regulatory T-lymphocyte is capable of co-expressing both antigens CD4 and CD25 on the cell surface of said regulatory T-lymphocyte.

57. (New) A method for generating, propagating, or generating and propagating a regulatory T-lymphocyte *in vitro* according to claim 55, wherein said regulatory T-lymphocyte is capable of expressing an antigen selected from at least one member of the group consisting of CD4 and CD25 on the cell surface of said regulatory T-lymphocyte.

58. (New) A method for generating, propagating, or generating and propagating a regulatory T-lymphocyte *in vitro* according to claim 55, wherein said regulatory T-lymphocyte is

capable of co-expressing both antigens CD4 and CD25 on the cell surface of said regulatory T-lymphocyte.

59. (New) A method for generating, propagating, or generating and propagating a regulatory T-lymphocyte comprising co-culturing a T-lymphocyte preparation and a transplant acceptance-inducing cell according to claim 44.

60. (New) A method for generating, propagating, or generating and propagating a regulatory T-lymphocyte comprising co-culturing a T-lymphocyte preparation and a cell preparation according to claim 47.

61. (New) A method for generating, propagating, or generating and propagating a regulatory T-lymphocyte according to the method of claim 56, wherein said regulatory T-lymphocyte is obtained from a culture medium.

62. (New) A method for generating, propagating, or generating and propagating a regulatory T-lymphocyte according to the method of claim 58, wherein said regulatory T-lymphocyte is obtained from a culture medium.

63. (New) A method for generating, propagating, or generating and propagating a regulatory T-lymphocyte according to the method of claim 59, wherein said regulatory T-lymphocyte is capable of co-expressing both antigens CD4 and CD25 on the cell surface of said regulatory T-lymphocyte.

64. (New) A method for generating, propagating, or generating and propagating a regulatory T-lymphocyte according to according to claim 60, wherein said regulatory T-lymphocyte is capable of co-expressing both antigens CD4 and CD25 on the cell surface of said regulatory T-lymphocyte.

65. (New) A method for generating, propagating, or generating and propagating a regulatory T-lymphocyte according to claim 63, wherein said regulatory T-lymphocyte is obtained from a suitable culture medium for fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS).

66. (New) A method for generating, propagating, or generating and propagating a regulatory T-lymphocyte according to claim 64, wherein said regulatory T-lymphocyte is obtained from a suitable culture medium for fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS).

67. (New) A regulatory T-lymphocyte generated, propagated, or generated and propagated according to the method of claim 56, wherein said regulatory T-lymphocyte is capable of preventing transplant rejection in the recipient.

68. (New) A regulatory T-lymphocyte generated, propagated, or generated and propagated according to the method of claim 58, wherein said regulatory T-lymphocyte is capable of preventing transplant rejection in the recipient.

69. (New) A regulatory T-lymphocyte generated, propagated, or generated and propagated according to the method of claim 63, wherein said regulatory T-lymphocyte is capable of preventing transplant rejection in the recipient.

70. (New) A regulatory T-lymphocyte generated, propagated, or generated and propagated according to the method of claim 64, wherein said regulatory T-lymphocyte is capable of preventing transplant rejection in the recipient.

71. (New) A hybridoma cell line, GM-7, deposited under DSM Accession No. ACC2542.

72. (New) A monoclonal antibody generated by a hybridoma cell line, GM-7, deposited under DSM Accession No. ACC2542.

73. (New) A method for detection, selection, or detection and selection of a transplant acceptance-inducing cell comprising providing a monoclonal antibody according to claim 71 to a sample.